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CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, i. e., The Initiative and Referendum.
Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.
Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.
Opposition to Trusts.
Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Republican party that so lately stood before the country with determined, dictatorial, uncompromising mien, as if conscious of strength to do what it might will, dictate policies without restraint, sure that it was ensconced in such position that its hand on the government could not be shaken, n'er mind what it did, no longer rides the political waves with confidence. For lately, where seas were bright and all seemed smooth sailing, waves of storm and stress have arisen. The political seas, no

longer quiet, are much disturbed; the Republican party that was all confidence is now all doubt. Lately it was like the horse that feels his oats, bent on taking the bit in its teeth; now it trembles. The confidence that was shown on every face when Congress met is gone. The success of the Republican party in the impending campaign, so lately counted on as a thing assured, no longer seems a certainty. The party is splitting, rent asunder over questions of colonial policy; the leaders are sore perplexed. Dissatisfaction grows in the party and makes itself heard, while leaders, hearing, become distraught and vacillate. The Puerto Rican tariff bill, under the lash of the party whip, and whip yielded too by an Executive who himself had first to be whipped into line, is forced through the House. And the voices of protest, of Republican protest raised while that bill was under discussion, do not quell. They rise louder and shriller.

Tossing Uneasily on Troubled Seas.

Dispatches pour in on Republicans in Congress telling them that dissatisfaction is such throughout the West that if they do not reverse the step they have taken the elections in all close districts, in all close states will be lost to them. And so those Republicans who voted for the Puerto Rican tariff bill unwillingly and against their better judgment, voted only under the lash of the party whip, and filled more than ever with gloomy forebodings, speak of those who lead them into their present position with ill-concealed ill-humor. And so Republican councils become filled with criminations and recriminations, while the party, with its leaders uncertain what to do, with none but hands moved by conflicting fears upon the helm, tosses uneasily on troubled seas, becoming more and more disrupted.

THE President, to throw some oil on the troubled waters, followed the passage of the Puerto Rican tariff bill by the House by sending a concise message to Congress recommending that

The President's Effort to Calm the Waves.

the sums collected under the Dingley tariff on imports from Puerto Rico, and since the date of evacuation of that island by the Spanish forces, the hauling down of the Spanish flag from over San Juan and the unfurling of the stars and stripes, be at once appropriated by Congress for the use of Puerto Rico. This, in view of the pressing need for revenue in Puerto Rico "for conducting the government there, and for the extension of public education, and in view, also, of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as the immediate future." That principle is that all duties collected on imports into the United States from Puerto Rico should be set aside for the use and benefit of the people of that island. And the Republicans of the House, receiving this message with a paroxysm of relief, at once rushed a bill through the House appropriating the two million and odd dollars that had been collected on Puerto Rican imports since we formally took possession of the island on October 18th, 1898, and such other sums as may be hereafter

collected under the Dingley law, for the use and benefit of the island in such ways as the President may direct—a bill presented to the House instant with the completion of the reading of the President's message, that took the Democrats wholly by surprise, was taken up by unanimous consent before the Democrats knew what they were consenting to and passed within the hour by more than a party vote—a baker's dozen of Democrats voting with the Republicans. Why they should not all have so voted, considering that they hold the collection of duties on goods imported from Puerto Rico unconstitutional, and therefore might or ought to have looked on the said appropriation as a mere restitution of moneys unconstitutionally collected, is not quite clear. But the temptation to oppose everything Republican, the habit of opposing any and everything Republican because it is Republican, seems to be so strong that they cannot shake it off when the Republicans come to propose something in line with their own contentions.

OF COURSE the Republicans of the House, in voting for this appropriation, did not do so on the ground that the moneys covered were unconstitutionally collected, and that their appropriation would be but the restitution of moneys wrongfully taken. Neither does Senator Davis of Minnesota, put his amendment to the Puerto Rican bill, his amendment for putting trade relations between the United States and Puerto Rico on a free trade basis, on this ground of unconstitutionality. On the contrary, he asserts that the imposing of customs duties on goods imported from Puerto Rico is constitutional but that such collection is not wise, that it is not just, that it is not keeping good faith with the Puerto Ricans. Yet in taking this position he none the less breaks the Republican phalanx in the Senate, a phalanx that it was hoped to keep unbroken. And breaking it he, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, one of the makers of the treaty of peace with Spain, one of the first Republicans of the Senate in influence, comes in for much abuse. But Senator Davis, confident that the people of his state and of the whole West and Northwest are behind him, is strengthened. And with him there are a half dozen of Republican Senators named as inclined to step over the party traces. So the Puerto Rican tariff bill has a gauntlet to run in the Senate as it had in the House.

And all the time there comes from out of the Republican camps of the West a storm of protest and impatience. For the Republicans in Congress have raised a question that need not have been raised had they followed the advice of the President, and on this question they have taken the unpopular side. It is not the mere question of imposing a tariff tax on trade with Puerto Rico that has been raised. The real question is not one of the difference between reducing the customs duties on imports from Puerto Rico seventeen-twentieths of what they now are, which is what the Republicans propose, or twenty-twentieths. It is true that the collection of three-twentieths of the rates of the Dingley tariff on goods imported into Puerto Rico from the United States will place some things on the dutiable list, and things of prime necessity to the people of Puerto Rico, that are now admitted free under the military tariff—such things as flour and rice. And the imposing of such duties, of a tax on flour, is distasteful to the millers of the Northwest and like to be unpopular with the farmers as it is unjust to the Puerto Ricans. For why should the Congress of the United States vote to impose an export duty on the wheat and flour of the American farmer exported to Puerto Rico? And what excuse can the representatives of such farmers offer for voting such a duty on the export of the farmer's produce? It is a question hard to answer and no wonder Republicans who have been whipped into such vote by the

party lash fear the reckoning. It is true Puerto Rico does not take much flour and that the tax would be small. But what of that? It would be wrong all the same.

AGAIN, it is said we impose these tariff duties on Puerto Rican commerce just as a matter of principle, just to show we have the right. But so a century and a quarter ago did the

A Principle at Stake.

British Parliament re-impose a stamp tax on the American colonies, a stamp tax infinitesimal in itself, just as a matter of principle, just to show Britain had a right to tax. And the American colonies resisted for there was a principle at stake. And so there is in the present case. There is a principle at stake, that of our right to tax and rule such peoples over whom we may extend our sovereignty regardless of the limitations of the Constitution. And it is this question, the question of our right to rule over other peoples as if they have no rights inherent in themselves, and the assertion of this right in the Puerto Rico bill, and again in the Spooner bill, specifically making the President autocrat in the Philippines, that is spreading dissatisfaction in the Republican party—dissatisfaction so deep that one of the President's most intimate friends, H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Chicago *Times-Herald*, warns the Republicans that if they do not reverse their Puerto Rican tariff policy they will suffer defeat. And doubtless dissatisfaction among Republicans is widespread.

Republicans Between Scylla and Charybdis.

But is such dissatisfaction so deep that Republicans will vote against and so defeat their party? That many are dissatisfied there is no doubt, but that they will go against their party does not follow. For to such Republicans the Democracy is repellant. Rather would they support the Republican party, distasteful as it has become to them, than give power to the Democracy. Let the only choice be between these two parties, and the Republican party with all its transgressions, with all its imperialistic tendencies, with all trappings on the rights of man and bending of the knee to the God of Mammon, with all its voltface upon its principles, will not be in much danger. But we have faith that the choice will not be so narrowed, that at Cincinnati, on May 9th, the Peoples party, having shaken itself free of the shrouds of fusion, will stand forth again in purity and might, extending a welcome to all friends of popular government, inviting all men who believe in liberty, equality, fraternity to unite with it, not as mere outside allies, but to come into it as equal parts of one great common whole, and holding forth the promise of victory.

AND NOW to return to say a word about the proposed Puerto Rican tariff. In defense of such proposed tariff it is said that the island is so impoverished that in no other way could the revenue needed be raised. But it is admitted that by just so much as we reduce the tariff on

The Question of Revenue.

sugar and tobacco will the price of such products be raised in Puerto Rico and the return to the producers of the island be increased; that if we took all the duties off in place of seventeen-twentieths as proposed, the difference, or three-twentieths, would accrue as additional profits to the planters. And if so we would like to know why the revenues it is proposed to raise by tariff tax could not be raised by a direct tax on these planters? And again a direct tax on bread, a stamp tax if you will, would bear no more on the Puerto Rican people than a tariff tax on flour imports. One tax as the other would add to the cost of bread, both would be equally bad and oppressive as the worst of per capita taxes, but the revenue it is proposed to raise by a tariff duty on flour would bear just as hard on the Puerto Ricans as, in the absence of a tariff tax on flour, would a direct tax on bread large enough to raise the same amount of revenue. If the Puerto Rican cannot afford to pay the latter tax,

Takes the Democrats off Their Feet.

The Question at Issue.

The Right to Tax Exports.

and we admit it, he cannot afford to pay the former; if he is so impoverished that the collection of the later tax would be a positive hardship, the collection of a tariff tax on flour, a tax added into the cost of his bread, would work him an equal hardship.

Just to the amount that we take off tariff taxes there will be money in the Puerto Rican's pockets. If we do not take off all the tariff taxes there will be less money coming into their pockets than if we take off all. Give to the Puerto Rican's free trade with the United States and they will be able to raise by direct taxation the revenues needed to pay the costs of their government. For if we give them free trade, we will, by increasing the value of their products, give them the means to pay such taxes.

WHILE we have been giving all our ear to consideration of the Puerto Rican tariff problem there has come a plaint from Cuba, our temporary ward. There are now pending in the

A Plea for Cuba. Senate reciprocity treaties with the British West Indian possessions that if ratified will give entrance into the United States of the sugars of those possessions upon payment of seven-eighths of the Dingley rates. And now comes Cuba asking equal terms, asking that we extend to her, our ward, what we have offered to peoples owning allegiance to the British Queen. And Cuba's case is pressed by Robert P. Porter, high-protectionist and special commissioner sent by the President to investigate and report on trade conditions in Cuba and kindred matters. "The fact is," he says, that "Cuba is the great cane sugar producing country of the world. There sugar grows ten or even fifteen years without replanting, while elsewhere they must plant every year. There sugar can be raised at a profit for 2 cents per pound, which is not possible elsewhere. To discriminate against these advantages is a great mistake, not only for the United States, but for the future of Cuba."

And with this declaration we are in hearty accord. We would like to see free trade established between Cuba and the United States, like to see Cuban sugar given free entrance into the United States. The result would be a loss in revenues to our government of fifty millions a year, a loss to Hawaiian sugar planters of ten millions a year, but a saving to our people from a cheapening of sugar of sixty millions a year, close to two cents a pound—two cents a pound that our people now pay into the pockets of the Hawaiian sugar planters on all sugar brought from those islands, pay into the Treasury of the United States on all sugar brought from elsewhere. And the loss of this fifty millions of revenue, now falling as a per capita tax, we could make good by taxation that would fall much more equitably and be much less burdensome.

Again, the admission of Cuban sugar free would be bad for our beet sugar growers and the cane sugar growers of Louisiana. But on the other hand it would stimulate sugar production in Cuba, make a broader market in Cuba for our flour and other products of the farm, things that in our clime we can produce much more advantageously than we can sugar. And by raising such things, putting the labor now engaged in sugar raising to the raising of such things, and exchanging such things for Cuban sugar, such labor could win more sugar, win greater profits than it now can in the raising of sugar under the handicaps of our clime. To those engaged in sugar raising in Louisiana, where the cane has to be planted every year, some loss would probably result just as the introduction of improved machinery often causes individual hardship while promoting the general weal. But when we have not the natural advantages for raising sugar that Cuba has, when in Louisiana the cane fields must be replanted every year, in Cuba only every ten or fifteen, it is not the part of wisdom to protect the sugar industry of Louisiana by tariff duties. To do so is to go counter to the laws of nature, to

turn industry into artificial channels. And what we want to do is to encourage the growth of industry in natural channels so that there will be the least wasted energy. Where we have natural advantages for the production of any article and equal to the advantages possessed by other peoples we ought to encourage the home production of such article. For it will pay. But where we have not such advantages but must labor under disadvantages we ought not, for it will not pay. On the contrary, it will hurt, for it will be opposing our efforts to nature's currents. What we want to do is to run with nature's currents, not against. And for us these currents run up and down the meridians of longitude.

IN THE Senate a Puerto Rican bill reported as a substitute for the House bill, but a measure of much broader scope than the tariff bill that passed the House, is being pushed with much vigor by Senator Foraker, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, and reporting the bill, has it in charge.

The Puerto Rican Bill in the Senate.

This Senate measure is a bill for establishing a government for Puerto Rico as well as for regulating tariff relations between the United States and that island. It is not a mere tariff bill but also a government bill. It incorporates the provisions of the House tariff bill and such provisions quite overshadow all others in the public eye. The debate in the Senate centers around such provisions and the great question that they raise—of our right to govern another people regardless of the guarantees of our Constitution. But the scope of the bill is greater. It provides, as we have said, for establishing a civil form of government for Puerto Rico. And though it is proposed to treat Puerto Rico differently than Hawaii, differently than our present territories, there is no constitutional question raised by these government provisions.

For the last half century it has been the practice of Congress to constitute forms of government for our different territories in which governor and judiciary are appointed by the President, legislature chosen by the people. And we propose to extend this same form of territorial government to Hawaii. But this bill proposes to treat Puerto Rico somewhat differently. It provides that a governor and a cabinet of seven to fill the executive places, and of course a judiciary, be appointed by the President from among residents of the present states or Puerto Rico as he may choose. These seven cabinet officers, together with five other men, who must be residents of Puerto Rico, and to be appointed by the President, are to constitute a legislative council or upper branch of the legislature. A lower branch of thirty-five members is to be chosen by the people of the island.

We may here add that in some of our early organized territories all legislative power was vested in wholly appointive bodies, so that all power, executive, judicial, legislative, was exercised by appointees of the President. Indeed, for the first half century of our national existence this was quite the custom. Therefore it is that in the government features of this Puerto Rico bill there is no new departure, no constitutional question raised.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the Senate with an amendment which, says the *Philadelphia Press*, but "expresses explicitly what was in the nature of things already implied," and with a recommendation that it be ratified. This amendment declares that nothing in the first five sections of the treaty and providing for the neutralization of the canal, the free and equal use of the canal by the ships of all nations, war vessels and merchantmen, in times of war and peace alike, shall be understood as prohibiting the United States from taking such measures as it "may find it necessary to take for securing by its own

The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Again.

forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order." Just exactly what such declaration means is not quite clear. It is to be presumed that it is added to guard against a misinterpretation of the first five sections of the treaty—sections forbidding us to close the canal to the ships of any nation at any time, forbidding us to exact higher tolls from the ships of any nation than we take from our own. Some assume

**Amended, but
Bad as Ever.**

that the amendment gives us the right to fortify the canal. But the section of the treaty forbidding fortification is section seven and such section is in no way qualified by this amendment. The treaty as originally drawn provided for the policing of the canal by the United States. And this amendment appears to be added so that no clause of the treaty shall ever be cited in a way that might embarrass us in effectively policing the canal. The *Philadelphia Press* states as much very explicitly. The republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are not very stable, they are subject to revolution, to properly protect the canal, the property of the United States, but which property shall be common to all the world so far as using it is concerned, it may be necessary for us to occupy such republics with our forces as England has occupied Egypt and nothing must be written into this treaty to stand in the way. Hence this amendment, which "expresses explicitly what was in the nature of things already implied" by the general policing power. So the *Press* states the case, the reason for adding this amendment. It was not needed, "but to explicit expression in a matter so important no one can object."

But one other reason there was, we think, for adding this amendment. For one thing it was needed: to throw sand in the eyes of the American public, lead them to believe that an unpopular treaty had been amended in a way to strike out the things objectionable to them. But the amendment in no way changes the tenor of the treaty, does not make the surrender of American rights and American contentions less unconditional. We trust the American people will not be blinded by this sand throwing, that their Senate will reject the amended treaty, that their Congress will assert the right of the United States to build a canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or the territory of any other American republic that may grant us the right, without asking the gracious consent of Great Britain and pass such a Nicaraguan canal bill as that reported to the House by Mr. Hepburn.

The gold standard currency bill became law on Wednesday and bank inflation is now in order. On the 6th instant the Senate adopted the bill as reported by the conference committee, on the 13th the House followed suit, on the following day the President affixed his signature. The Senate taking up the report of

**Prospects of
Bank Inflation.**

the conference committee, Mr. Aldrich repelled the assertion that the passage of the bill would be followed by bank inflation, declaring that under the bill only an expansion of \$360,000,000 was possible. This assertion he based on the ground that the bill permits no bank to take out currency to an amount in excess of its capital, that the aggregate capital of the national banks is somewhat in excess of \$600,000,000, and that there is now about \$240,000,000 of bank currency outstanding. Therefore there is only room for an increase of \$360,000,000 in such currency. But under this act more room will be rapidly made, new banks being organized, and present state banks reorganizing under national bank charters, while old banks will increase their capital. At any rate an expansion of \$360,000,000 would be equal to close twenty per cent. of our currency, and the effect would be very appreciable; cause a boom, some think, that would last up to election day and carry the Republican party over that crisis. It may well be that shrewd Mr. Aldrich had an eye to this when framing the measure. But the inflation in prices and stimulus to speculation that such expansion will almost inevitably bring,

will be likely, several months before election day, to have led to great gold exports and bitter reaction from a bank-fed debauch, so that we will come up to election day, not with the stimulative, for Republicans, of a boom, but the purgative of a collapsed boom.

BEFORE the Senate currency bill was made public with its refunding features, government 3's were selling at about 107, seven points above par, the 4's, due in 1907 at 112; the 5's, due in 1904 at 110. To-day they are selling from 5 to 7 points higher. Yet it is at about these old prices that the new act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive these bonds for refunding, giving new two per cents., bond for bond, for those redeemed, and paying the premium in cash. Reduced to plain English, the new currency act reads that the Secretary of the Treasury may receive the threes at a valuation of not more than 106, the fours at 112, the fives at 110. And all these bonds are, as we have said, selling to-day for prices very much above such valuations. Yet there is no doubt that millions of these bonds will be at once turned in for refunding, or conversion, and turned in at a valuation five or six points below the market prices. And why? Because the new twos are quoted and sold at 107, delivery to be made when issued. And the holder of a four per cent., offered a new bond worth 107 and a cash bonus of 12 per cent., is not going to hesitate long over turning in his bond for conversion if the market price is less than 119. The fact is that this new currency bill is responsible for the rise in such four per cents., a rise of from 112 before such bill was introduced, to 118½ or 119 to-day. Said bill virtually makes a gift, or authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make a gift to each holder of a thousand dollar bond of about \$70. And in anticipation of the making of that gift, the bonds have been bid up correspondingly.

**Refunding and
a Gift to Bond-
holders.**

THERE come rumblings from the Philippines prophesying ill to our soldiers in those islands and of ominous portent to the President who sent them there. We have got close to seventy thousand soldiers out in the Philippines. They have been there now for nearly a year, some of them longer. These troops were sent out to take the places of the volunteers brought home about a year ago and to increase the force at General Otis' command—give him double the number of men that he had had and had declared were sufficient to effect a conquest of the islands. And these men have fought well, shedding lustre on the American name though fighting in an unworthy cause. But after its year of fighting and exposure in the tropics this army is debilitated, worn out, unfit. The men are not down with specified fever or sickness, they respond to roll call, but their condition is such that to expose them to hardships of further active campaigning is to invite their decimation, not by bullets but by disease. For these men are now without the stamina to enable them to withstand the low tropical fevers, that they can hardly expect to escape when campaigning—fevers that the strong man bears as of little concern, does not give up to, throws off, disdaining to drop from the ranks while he fights them off, but to which the man whose stamina, whose reserve force is spent must succumb. And so comes the report that this army that has been fighting in the Philippines for a year, must or ought to be replaced by a new, while the old is returned to the United States and temperate climes to recuperate.

**Rumblings
from the Philip-
pines.**

And such report it would be folly to dismiss as idle. For it is only too reasonable. The British have learned by experience that they cannot keep white troops in the tropics with safety for any prolonged period, even when not engaged in active campaigning. If so kept the efficiency of the troops rapidly deteriorates. And so, to keep up the efficiency of their troops, they have provided an elaborate system of reliefs so that no

troops shall be called upon for continuous and prolonged service in the tropics. To this end they have established a permanent transport service ever engaged in transferring troops from northern to tropical parts of the empire and vice versa. They have found it necessary.

Therefore there is no reason to doubt the report that our troops now in the Philippines are debilitated, worn out, in such condition that they cannot be further used with safety to themselves, but every reason to believe it. If we continue to keep those troops in the Philippines, the death rate must rise and men be unnecessarily sacrificed. But where are the troops that can be sent out to relieve those now there? There are none. If the Philippine army is to be relieved a new army must be raised, Congress will have to authorize an increase in our army and the President call for more troops. And such course would react unfavorably upon our colonial policy, hurt the chances of our President in this year's campaign. Therefore are these reports from the Philippines of ominous portent to the President. For if these reports be well founded, if he tell the country the truth, if he urge Congress to authorize the raising of a new army to relieve that in the Philippines and call for more troops, he must cause men to turn from the policy he pursues and from him. And if he fails to do this, keeps back the truth, fails to relieve the army now in the Philippines, the lives that may be sacrificed in the Philippines because of such failure, lives that might be saved if relief were sent, the old army replaced by a new, must be charged to his hands, his sacrifice of duty upon the altar of expediency.

LAST October, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on behalf of the British Government, estimated that the Boer war would cost about \$50,000,000, make an extra charge on the British Exchequer of ten million pounds. And he expressed the belief that when the war was over this ten millions could be exacted from the Boer peoples, or rather charged against the gold mines of the Rand though owned by British and Continenta capitalists, and thus the British Treasury be finally re-imburshed for its outlay. Therefore he suggested that an outlay that might thus be regarded as but temporary should be provided for by temporary loans, the issue of Treasury bills, so that the British taxpayer might not be immediately burdened with the costs of the Boer war, and in the hope that it would never be necessary to ask him to shoulder those costs, that the Treasury bills issued to meet the outlay could be paid off with indemnity exacted from the gold properties of Boerdom.

But all hope of financing the war so that the British taxpayer might escape all burden has long since been abandoned. The war expenditures, with many bills yet unpaid, already exceed \$115,000,000, and such expenditures have eaten up what in other conditions would have been a surplus for the year ending this March of \$25,000,000 and left a deficit of \$90,000,000. And now in presenting the budget for the next year, and basing estimates on the assumption that the war will be over by August, Sir Michael estimates that the cost of said war will approximate \$300,000,000. So mere shifting measures for meeting the war outlay, the borrowing of money by the issue of Treasury bills, could not be longer depended upon. Parliament must be called upon to make provision seriously for the meeting of a deficit of \$90,000,000 already incurred and a further estimated deficit for the next six months of \$185,000,000, a total deficit of \$275,000,000. And then \$25,000,000 more should be provided to meet unforeseen contingencies.

And how to provide this \$300,000,000 for the war? The pocket of the taxpayer is not to be gone down into at once for this amount. But such pocket is not to escape. Sir Michael proposed that taxes be increased so as to raise \$60,000,000 of

additional revenue—half of this by an increase in the income tax, an increase from $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ to 5% , the other half by increased taxes on beer, spirits, tea and new stamp taxes; he proposed that \$25,000,000 be provided by suspending payments into the sinking fund, stopping the payments to provide for a reduction of the national debt; that \$40,000,000 be provided for by renewing the Treasury notes, the temporary loans now out, that \$175,000,000 be provided by the sale of bonds not to run longer than ten years. And the proposals thus set forth Parliament promptly agreed to, accepting the budget as Sir Michael presented it.

Under this authority thirty million pounds, \$150,000,000 of $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ "stock" have been offered to the public at $98\frac{3}{4}$, two or three points below the market, and of course eagerly snapped up. This stock might have been successfully put on the market at a higher price but, with the placing of other loans in prospect and for effect, England had an interest in having this first loan largely over subscribed and could afford to pay for it.

THE decision to raise the greater part of the war funds by loans that must be paid by the British taxpayer in the future means that the poorer taxpayer is to be called upon to carry the greater burden of war expenditures. For in England, despite the income and inheritance taxes, the latter known in Britain as death duties, the poorer classes are taxed more heavily, proportionately to their means, than are the rich. It is a fact that the taxes levied by the British Government are much more equitably distributed than are our national taxes, but the distribution is still very far from equitable. The poor are called upon to contribute a much larger percentage of their income for the support of the Government than the rich. Therefore when it comes to taxing the British subjects to pay off the bonds it is now proposed to issue the poorer classes will be called upon to pay more than their share. And so is the war being financed so that the chief burden will fall upon them. Of course no one expected anything different, for the British Government, like our own, is obedient to the moneyed interests, not the masses of the people. And it always will be so until the system of direct legislation be established, when the people will be able to assert their will, and their voice become sovereign. Now, under the representative system, it is the voice of the moneyed interests that is law.

AND now a word as to one other thing—a deep-rooted, generally prevailing but most absurd notion. We hear it constantly said that this British-Boer war is a good thing for us, that it broadens the markets for our products. And some new demands, such as for mules for South Africa, it certainly does make. This is apparent. But we may rest assured that it cuts off demands for our products in other directions, even in Britain, though this is less apparent. And the demands it cuts off are greater than the demands it makes without a doubt. Of this we may be certain. Of course we are told that the destruction of wealth going on creates great and unusual wants. And so it does. But does it add to the ability to fill those wants, or, rather, pay for their filling? Can the wasting of the resources, the wealth of our best customer be a good thing for us? Is its purchasing power likely to be increased or decreased because of such wasting? To ask such questions is to answer them.

THE white vote of the southern-most states is Populist. It is the negro vote, or rather the counting of the negro vote, often uncast, by the corrupt Democratic machine, that makes them Democratic. If the elections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, were decided by the white vote those states would swing out of the Democratic column. Yet the corrupt Democratic

The British War Budget.

Putting the Burdens Upon Classes.

Is the War a Good Thing for Us?

The Democracy and the Negro Vote.

oligarchy that maintains its supremacy by manipulating the negro vote, counting negro votes cast for the Republicans and Populists, counting negro votes uncast, for Democratic candidates, has the brazenness to raise the cry of negro domination, claim to be the white man's party. As the carpet baggers rested their supremacy upon the negro vote in the years following the war does the Democratic oligarchy maintain its supremacy to-day. Democrats who profit from this debauchery, white men who rule over the majority of their fellow white men by shamefully manipulating the negro vote, are fond of protesting that the white race will not submit to negro domination, that they believe in Caucasian rule. But their protestations are rank hypocrisy. For a fact it is that a majority of the white vote is not behind the Democracy.

Democrats are prone to make indignant denial of such assertion. But a fact it is and a fact that has just had, as to one congressional district, an airing in the House. For the third consecutive time the House has been called upon to pass upon a contested election case coming up from the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama; for the third consecutive time has it seated the contestant. After the elections of November, 1898, the face of the returns showed, as usual, a majority for the Democratic candidate, in this case Gaston A. Robbins who was accredited with 6,915 votes to 5,685 votes for his opponent, William F. Aldrich, a Populist. Now this district comprises six counties. Five of them are white counties, counties in which the whites outnumber the negroes more than two to one; the sixth lies in the black belt, the negro outnumbering the white population four to one. And it is this black belt county that gave Mr. Robbins his majority on the face of the returns, gave him more votes than there were white votes in the county. The other five counties gave Aldrich 5,293 votes, Robbins 4,477. It was the black belt county and the black vote that gave Mr. Robbins the election. And what gave him this vote? It was not given to him; it was counted for him. The evidence showed conclusively that hundreds of negroes who never voted at all were counted for him, that hundreds of others who voted for Aldrich were counted likewise. In one precinct, for example, 121 men testified that they had voted for Aldrich and the returns only gave him 44 votes. And similar evidence was submitted as to other precincts until Mr. Robbins' majority shrank away into a minority and the House did the justice to the white voters of the South of unseating him. But nary a Democrat gave his vote to uphold the will of the white voters of the district; all voted to perpetuate the rule of the white oligarchy that rests its supremacy on the negro vote.

You know trade follows the flag. We are taking the Philippines because it does—or suppose it does. Well, we have raised our flag over the Philippines, and of course our markets have been greatly extended. Trade returns show this, at least as to one article; show that in taking the Philippines we have greatly extended our market for beer. In the first eleven months of the year 1897, when Spain held the Philippines, we exported to those islands all told but \$63,667 worth of produce, \$31,070 of this trade being represented by beer. In the first eleven months of 1899, our flag floating over the Philippines, we exported \$1,383,765 of produce, and of this \$750,000, or more than one-half of the whole, was beer, liquor.

So has our trade grown, so have our markets been opened as we have unfurled our flag over the Philippines—markets for beer. Beer follows the flag.

Health for Ten Cents.

Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.—*Adv.*

SENATOR ALLEN'S SELF-CONDEMNATION.

THE scene is the United States Senate, Mr. Aldrich explaining the conference report on the Currency bill. Senator Allen, fresh from committee meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, where straight Populists and Fusionists split asunder once and for all, fresh from his part in calling the Sioux City Convention in the interest of Mr. Bryan and twitted by Republican Senators with his allegiance to the Democracy, a Democracy that had just voted in the Senate for State bank notes, something that he could not swallow whole, says rash things—rash for one in his position. "The distinction between the Democratic party and the Populist party," he declares with some heat, "is as marked and plain as the distinction between the sun and the moon." And yet Senator Allen declares himself a Populist and makes a close alliance with the Democracy—a champion of the Peoples party who makes a close alliance with its opposite, its enemy!

No wonder a Senator, Spooner, is tempted to pursue the subject, asking: "But what is the difference between them?" And then comes this response from Senator Allen: "In the first place, the Democratic party, as I understand, believe in the constant redeemability of all forms of paper money. I do not believe in that; and my party does not believe in it in the popular sense. . . . I do not believe it is necessary to redeem a limited volume of full legal-tender money in anything. I believe every time it is paid for a debt and every time it is exchanged for property it is redeemed in the full sense; and in that sense I believe in redeemability, and in no other. The Democratic party does not believe in that. I believe in Government ownership—not control simply, but Government ownership—of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and all natural and exclusive monopolies. The Democratic party does not. There are several other things that I believe in and in which my party believe, in which the Democratic party do not believe."

And all this is very good but it tempts us to ask why Senator Allen does not oppose the party that antagonizes these things in which he believes. It would seem that he believes in the principles of populism but does not believe in being true to his principles. It is a pitiable position for a man to place himself in. By some line of reasoning he may be able to keep his own self respect, but he can hardly expect true Populists, not convinced by the line of reasoning that it is well, excusable, aye commendable to sacrifice principle for place and power, to continue to respect him, to do other than execrate his name.

But to such Senator Allen responds with abuse—ever the resort of the man who is in the wrong. Asked by Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, "for which branch of the Populist party" he undertook to speak, whether for "the middle-of-the-roads, or what," he responded with unconcealed ill-temper, denying that there was a middle-of-the-road branch of the party—in other words that there was any part of the Populist party true to principle and itself, that the only Peoples party he knew was true to the Democracy. "We have had—to answer the Senator from Colorado candidly"—he continued "a few Republican boodlers who had been sent by the Republican party, or were attempted to be sent, into our camp to destroy our organization: but, like St. Patrick with the snakes, we swept them all into the sea the other day [referring to the Lincoln meeting], and shall have no more trouble with them hereafter."

So do we learn that in the estimation of Senator Allen any Populist who hesitates to support the party that he supports, a party that he admits stands for what he does not believe in, is a Republican boodler! In other words the Populist who stands up to his principles, who opposes the Democratic party that antagonizes the things in which he believes, who fights both Republican and Democratic parties as twin servitors of plutocracy, differing only in the mask they wear, is a boodler; the Populist who fights for the Democratic party, fights for the

party that fights against his principles, fights for it, subordinating his principles, for place and power, quite above reproach!

Thus does Senator Allen shower abuse upon Populists who are wedded closer to principle than to the Democracy, thus does he slander true men who fight to rectify great wrongs rather than for place, men ready to sacrifice self for mankind, not mankind for self. But to the showering of such abuse we make no reply. It is needless. The mere statement of the case is sufficient. To Senator Allen's abuse let us offer no response in kind, though facts, writ large, invite it. For his is abuse that is self-condemnatory.

OFFICIAL CALL FOR PEOPLES PARTY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Cincinnati the Place—May 9th the Time.

THE National Committee of the Peoples party assembled at Lincoln, Neb., on February 19, 1900, hereby calls a national nominating convention of the Peoples party, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President, to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, May 9, 1900, at 1 o'clock p. m., each state to be entitled to four delegates from the state at large, and one delegate for every 2,000 votes cast for Populist state tickets in the several states, exclusive of fusion votes, since and including 1892. Where the state committee of any state or members of the National Committee refuse to recognize and obey this call by April 1 and arrange for the selection of delegates to this convention, the National Chairman and Secretary are empowered to take steps to hold conventions for this purpose. It is also further ordered that the law of the party adopted at Omaha in 1892, relative to the exclusion of officeholders from our convention be complied with, and in pursuance thereto we hereby append to this call the ordinance referred to, viz: "No person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the federal or any state or municipal government, including Senators, Congressmen and members of the Legislature, state and local, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party, and a copy of this ordinance shall be annexed to every call for any future convention of this party."

By order of the National Committee of the Peoples party.

D. CLEM DEEVER, Chairman.

JO. A. PARKER, Secretary.

Kentucky's Endorsement.

"Resolved, By the Populists of Kentucky in convention assembled at Leitchfield, on February 22, That we endorse the principles of the former National platforms of our party, and especially do we pronounce our faith in the principles of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum system of government.

"Resolved, That we endorse the reorganization of the Peoples party National Committee at Lincoln, Neb., and the call for a National convention at Cincinnati, May 9, where the true Populists of the nation may be allowed to express their will without the dictation of office-holders and political bosses.

Resolved, That we favor a straight-forward policy for the Peoples party, believing firmly in the justice of our principles, and that the final outcome of a strict adherence to our principles and organization will be a glorious victory of our great cause; and we hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention to vote for the nomination of no man for President or Vice President who is an affiliating member of either the Democratic or Republican parties.

Minnesota's Response.

Early in the year referendum ballots were sent out for distribution to Minnesota Populists that each might individually express his preference as to candidates to represent his party in the campaign of the present year, on both national and state tickets, and with the explicit understanding that the choice of

the rank and file, thus expressed through referendum ballot, would bind the state convention of the party to be later called to formally place a ticket in nomination in compliance with the law. In pursuance of such pledge call is now issued for a state convention to be held in Minneapolis, April 5th, "to elect delegates to the National convention of the Peoples party to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1900, and also to legally place in nomination those nine Presidential Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and candidates to be voted for the state offices of Minnesota at the general election on the 13th of next November, 1900, who shall have received a majority of the referendum ballots for the respective places."

Missouri Enthusiastic.

Mr. Frank E. Richey, Chairman of the Peoples Party State Committee of Missouri, writes that "the news from all over Missouri, obtained through a great mass of unsolicited correspondence, shows a revival of feeling among our people unheard of before. There are not a dozen fusionists left in the state, and at our convention which will be held on April 16th and 17th, we will have the largest state convention ever held in Missouri. There will be thousands of signatures to the call, and we will send a full delegation to Cincinnati on May 9th. There will never again be a 'fusion' ticket in Missouri, and a split in the sentiment of the Democratic party of the state will give us a great vote this year. Missouri is in better shape for us, politically, than any other state in the Union, and B. Gratz Brown once said that Missouri is a state in which it is possible to successfully place a political revolution, based on reason, on its feet, in a period of ninety days."

Mr. Richey has prepared, for the signatures of Missouri Populists, a call for a mass convention of all the voters of Missouri, who favor the formation of a new political state organization, pledged to the support of Populist principles, which is, in part, as follows:

"WHEREAS, Both the Republican and Democratic parties now perfectly agree with each other in the demand that all paper money shall be redeemable in metallic money, a strictly banker's plan for limiting the supply of money, in the interest of money lenders, and against the people, and

"WHEREAS, Both the Republican and Democratic parties now perfectly agree with each other that the railroads of the nation shall continue to be operated upon the present iniquitous, antiquated and monstrously unjust plan of private ownership and control by an Inter-State Commerce Commission, a strictly Republican plan, and

WHEREAS, Both the Republican and Democratic parties now perfectly agree with each other not in destroying existing trusts and preventing the formation of others, but in demanding that the federal government shall license all trusts, a strictly Republican plan, formulated by Mr. Rockefeller, the President of the Standard Oil Trust, and taken up and repeatedly urged by Mr. W. J. Bryan, an ingenious plan whereby campaign fat can be "fried," in spouting streams out of the rich, and

"WHEREAS, Both the Republican and Democratic parties are now plainly afraid to trust the people to initiate laws, or to vote directly on proposed new ones, but, for partisan purposes, insist on retaining the present corrupt delegate and representative system, whereby wealth successfully robs the principal by bribing the agent, and

"WHEREAS, In view of the foregoing well known facts, the people cannot, with any show of reason, hope that either the Republican or Democratic parties will ever, or can ever, furnish relief from the foregoing evils fraudulently thrust upon their over-burdened backs, either by the connivance or the express affirmative action of both of the old political parties, and

"WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have shown, and now show, an unmistakable and most cowardly purpose to divert the attention of sympathetic American citizens from their own woes by discussing the unhappy fate of Boers and Philipinos, and

"WHEREAS, The Missouri Democratic legislature of 1899, the most corrupt and dishonest Legislature that ever cursed a state, made a law conferring upon the Secretary of State the judicial power of determining which of two contending factions of any political party shall have the right to place its candidates upon the official ballot, under the party name (Session Acts 1899, Page 200), thereby arranging a sure plan, with the connivance of a Democratic policeman and a few Democratic clerks in various state offices, who together, indecently and dishonestly,

call themselves, 'The Missouri Peoples Party State Committee,' to deprive the real Populist voters of the state of the elective franchise, by denying them a place for their candidates' names on the official ballot, under the caption of their party name, and

"WHEREAS, The so-called National Committee of the Peoples party, at its Lincoln, Nebraska, meeting of February 20th, 1900, by the exercise of illegal and arbitrary power, decided to again use the machinery of our national organization against our principles, and solely in the interest of the Democratic party, and

"WHEREAS, Messrs. Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly, already placed before the people as national candidates, are men of the highest character and ability, who stand pledged to an open, direct and independent fight for the carrying forward of our principals,

"Therefore, We the undersigned, voting citizens of the state of Missouri, recognizing that 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' and that 'God helps those who help themselves,' unite in an appeal to the intellect, the conscience and the patriotism of the state, in calling a state mass convention of all the voters of Missouri who believe that the public welfare is the first aim of a just government, and who favor the formation of a new political state organization, pledged to the political principles set forth in the Peoples party state platform adopted at Druid's Hall, St. Louis, July 7th, 1899."

The purposes of calling said convention are then set forth. To wit:

(1) The adoption of a platform of principles and the selection of a new name by which the party may thereafter be known on the official ballot. This being made necessary by the action of a Democratic legislature in passing "an act that in effect works our disfranchisement as a Peoples party, and that, if properly named, would be entitled an 'act to destroy the Peoples party, and by fraud, duplicity and indirection, disfranchise all Populists;'" an act under which "it will be utterly impossible for the real Populists of Missouri . . . to have the names of real Populist candidates appear under the 'Peoples party' name, on the next official ballot," and

(2) "The nomination of presidential electors pledged to vote for Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States, and for Ignatius Donnelly, of Missouri, for Vice-President, the nomination of a state ticket and the selection of a campaign committee.

First-Class Tours to the Paris Exposition.

Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb, the well-known tourist agents and managers, make an interesting announcement of tours to Paris for the coming Exposition period. Frequent trips are to be made across the ocean by some of the finest steamers of the North German Lloyd line, including the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" and the "Kaiserin Maria Theresia." Parties of limited numbers will leave New York fortnightly, and after visiting London for eight or nine days, will proceed to Paris, where too full weeks will be passed at the great Exposition. Returning, the parties will sail direct from Cherbourg to New York. The entire period of absence from New York will be thirty-six or thirty-seven days. Send to Raymond and Whitcomb, 1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, for a special circular.—*Adv.*

Cafe as Well as Dining Cars a Delightful innovation on Royal Blue Trains.

The dining car service operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on Royal Blue trains, between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, has been entirely revolutionized by the introduction of the café in the dining car.

The cars are extra long, with café at one end, dining room at the other and kitchen in the center. The café is beautifully finished in plain quartered oak, with tables to match and movable wicker chairs. The flooring is of hard rubber tiling in colors and the windows are wide, affording an unobstructed view. In the café a specially prepared menu is served a la carte, whilst the service in the dining room is table d'hôte. The cars now in commission are appropriately named the "Waldorf," "Astoria," "Manhattan" and "Savoy." The café is particularly inviting to business men who make their daily trips between the metropolis and the capitol.—*Adv.*

BOOK REVIEWS.

Light on the South African Question.

Briton and Boer. Both Sides of The South African Question. By HON. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.; ANDREW CARNEGIE; MAX NORDAU and others. With Map and Illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

This book, composed of some fourteen articles by prominent and well informed authorities, is verily a treasure house of information on "both sides of the South African Question." Before commenting further, it is both just and proper that the reader should remember that these chapters on Briton and Boer originally appeared in the December issue of that energetic and reliable monthly, *The North American Review*. As a book of reference this collection of essays is most timely, and the great and growing public interest in the Boer War will undoubtedly secure for it a large sale.

To get any fair, reliable and satisfactory view of the Transvaal question and the differences that culminated in this lamentable and sanguinary war, the well informed and active man must become the possessor of this volume. He who would keep abreast with the swiftly moving march of events cannot afford to be without "Briton and Boer." It is up to date in every respect; not one of the papers is in any way old or time worn; everyone of them is full of interest to the general reader. The articles are written in a disjointed and unconnected way one with the other, yet it could scarcely have been expected that they, coming from such different sources as they did, should dovetail very nicely together.

The several articles making up this book are intended to give an impartial survey of the whole Transvaal field, in so much as both sides,—British and Boer,—are supposed to be presented here. But after a careful reading of the book we are free to say that there is very little tenable British side left at the end. However, as Englishmen of untainted and unquestioned loyalty and patriotism have been given ample opportunity to justify the English aggressions on the Boers, we must take it for granted that there is only one side to the present war, and that the Boer side. The unprejudiced reader of these papers will agree with us in the statement, that if this book presents the contentions of both antagonists, there is left to England not a vestige of right or honor or justice. Sum the whole matter up and it amounts to just about this:—the Boer Republics stand in the way of a United British South Africa, therefore they must go, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary, but go they must. In South Africa we see to-day again what the world has often been forced to look upon before,—a war of unholy aggression waged by a strong and powerful nation on a small and weak,—a war of organized greed, nothing more and nothing less. It goes without saying that many will indignantly deny the above assertion and claim that England had suffered insult and abuse until patience ceased to be a virtue. But then, has not might when opposed to right always posed in the garb of the offended and forbearing white winged dove of peace and love? Once Britain had decided upon the destruction of the Boer Republics it was very easy to invent excuses and trump up imaginary grievances sufficient to satisfy those waiting to be satisfied. Of course the Boer was soon found to stand in the path of civilization and progress, to be the representative of injustice and pig-headed and criminal obstinacy. The following quotation from the pen of Mr. Sydney Brooks, an Englishman not at all favorably impressed with the Boer contentions, sums up very intelligently the Transvaal question as seen from the Boer standpoint:

"The British annexed the new-born State under pledges delayed so long that the Boers took up arms to enforce them and won back their old independence. The British stopped the expansion of the Transvaal on the north by occupying Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and on the west by pouncing upon Bechuanaland. It was with British gold, and under the command of British officers, that the raid of 1895 was planned and carried out. Small wonder that the Boers saw and still see, in the demand for the franchise, only another British plot to rob them of their independence.

The Uitlanders had come into the country uninvented and undesired, seeking only gold, and with full warning that it was a Boer Republic they were entering. By what right could these strangers of yesterday claim to be put on a level with the old burgers, who had fought and bled to keep the State free from alien control? And what Boer looking to the past experiences of his people with the English, could guarantee that their capture of the franchise would not lead to their capture of the entire State, that the Republic would not become an English Republic with an English President, and its original founders a despised and oppressed minority?"

And such being the Boer view of the situation, as written by an enemy, is it any wonder that they, finding peaceful means unavailing, have left the decision of the struggle, which to them

means their very existence as an independent and free people, to the arbitrament of the sword? Final defeat and utter annihilation may be theirs, but through their magnificent struggle against terrible odds they have not only maintained the splendid traditions handed down to them by their Dutch forefathers, but have also won the respect, the approval and the good wishes, if not the armed assistance, of the entire civilized world.

A Pro-English View of the Boer Question.

A History of the Transvaal. By H. RIDER HAGGARD. New York: New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1.

This book, written in 1882, to vent the burning feelings of the author against the humiliation of England at the hands of the Boers at Lang's Nek and Majuba Hill, and now republished with a short prefatory introduction bringing the account down to the opening of hostilities in the present war, is the history of the Transvaal as seen through the eyes of an enraged and mortified Englishman. It was originally written as a passionate appeal to Englishmen to overthrow the Gladstone cabinet that made peace with the Boers in 1881, and as a call on the British people to demand the wiping of the Transvaal and Orange Free State from the map of the world. The author now again brings it out in the hope that it will do something toward arousing the English people to a pitch that will demand the utter crushing out of the "embattled farmers" of South Africa. It is a call for vengeance pure and simple with the old maxim of war as applied by the ancients, "woe to the vanquished," prominently displayed.

When a youth Rider Haggard, better known to-day as the novelist, was Secretary to Sir H. Bulwar, and later, as one of the staff of Sir Theophilus Stepstone, was in the Transvaal during the defeat and humiliation of the British arms at the hands of the sturdy Boer farmers. Thus he had exceptional opportunities to see and observe the march of events, and his study could easily have been, but is not, one of great value and decided interest. Unfortunately, race prejudice and race hatred ran away with good judgment with the disastrous results that the book is overflowing with the prejudiced and warped judgment and passionate feelings of the author. Englishmen have never been known to accept the misfortunes of war gracefully; the race is cut from the material that brooks no opposition and stands no defeat. Thus their blood rose to the boiling point when they remembered their serious discomfort at the hands of the Boers, and they forced the present war upon the South African Republics anticipating rare pleasure and great satisfaction in revenging their former disgrace. This is hardly the place to go into a discussion of the justice or injustice of British contentions. It has long been a well recognized truth that Briton and Boer cannot live in peace and amity in close proximity one with the other, and all far sighted statesmen knew that eventually the insurmountable differences between the two races could only find settlement at the point of the sword. For years the Boers have seen the coming storm and well have they prepared for it, as England has learned to its terrible sorrow. Mr. Haggard, holds, with others, that South Africa must be wholly English or wholly Boer—there can be no compromise. In this book he tells us again and again that the dream of the Boer is a South African Boer Republic and the expulsion of every Englishman. This, he maintains, would be a terrible blow to progress and civilization, which in his belief can only follow the footsteps of the enlightened Anglo-Saxon. And, if we are to believe his embittered assertions as to the national and social characteristics of the Boer, his judgment is surely correct. No words are sufficiently severe to properly describe the Boer who, as seen by Mr. Haggard, is a barbarian, cruel, deceitful, stubborn, grossly ignorant, and, to cap all, almost cowardly. Of the thoughtful, honorable and remarkably generous treatment of the Boers at the hands of the English our author can find no words glowing enough to describe his feelings. Englishmen, he tells us, have accepted ill treatment and insult at the hands of the Boers, and in return have stood by the Boer in his hour of trial, have generously helped him, have urged him toward the path of progress, with a spirit so humble and forbearing as to be little short of divinely miraculous. What a benign race the English must be after all and how ill advised have we been regarding their position in South Africa? Such good deeds should ere this have cast a mighty shadow in advance, should have won a united world to stand by and uphold the power and greatness of England. Lest the reader think we are ourselves carried away with prejudice and ill-feeling, we take the liberty of presenting some of Mr. Haggard's choice remarks. Thus we find the following:

"The Boers are certainly a peculiar people, though they can hardly be said to be 'zealous of good works.' They are very religious, but their religion takes its color from the darkest portions of the Old Testament lessons of mercy and gentleness are not at all to their liking, and they seldom care to read the Gospels. What they delight in are the stories of wholesale butchery by the Israelites of old; and in their own position they find a reproduction of that of the first settlers in the Holy Land. Like them they think they are entrusted by the Almighty with the task of exterminating the heathen native tribes around them, [this Englishmen would never do, oh never] are always ready with a scriptural precedent for slaughter and robbery. . . . A Boer does not like fighting if he can avoid it, because he sets a high value on his own life; but if he is cornered he will fight as well as anybody else. . . . One very unpleasant characteristic they have, and that is an absence of regard for the truth, especially when land is concerned. . . . No refinements of civilization enter into the life of an ordinary Transvaal Boer. . . . His home is but too frequently squalid and filthy to an extraordinary degree. He himself has no education and does not care that his children should receive any. . . . It is probably by now dawning upon the minds of the British public that when we gave up the Transvaal we not only did a cowardly thing and sowed a plentiful crop of future troubles. We also abandoned [mark the sentiment] one of the richest, if not the richest country in the world. The great gold fields which exist all over the surface of the land are being opened up and pouring out their treasures so fast that it is said that the Transvaal Government, hitherto remarkable for its impecuniosity, does not know what to do with its superfluous cash. . . . Whether the English flag has vanished forever from its borders is, however, still an open question. The discovery of gold [this was written in 1888] in such quantities is destined to exercise a very remarkable influence upon the future of the Transvaal. Where gold is to be found there the hardy, enterprising, English-speaking diggers flock together, and before them and their energy the Boer retreats."

On page 224 we find the following delightfully innocent maxim endorsed: "The argument of the pocket is the best argument to the man." Of the present war Mr. Haggard remarks:

"We have never threatened the Orange Free State; it has no grievance, no cause of quarrel, yet suddenly it appears in arms against us. . . . Difficult as it is to make the fact understood among a proportion of the home electorate and publicists, it cannot be stated too often or too clearly that this war, which is to come, is a war that was forced upon us by the Boers in their blind ignorance and conceit. The mass of them believe, because they defeated our troops in various small affairs in 1881, that they are a match for the British Empire. . . . Now we are called upon to suppress by arms a small, but sullen and obstinate people, whom we have taught to believe themselves our equals, if not our superiors. . . . In South Africa a new Ireland will arise, and from the dragon's teeth that we are forced to sow the harvest of hate will spring, and spring again. . . . And now, in due season, the war comes; an inevitable war which cannot be escaped, and must be fought out to the end. There is only room for one paramount power in South Africa!"

Early Virginia in Romance.

To Have and To Hold. By MARY JOHNSTON. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Assuredly the American school of romance need bow to none; indeed the past year or so have given birth to many new names in the land of fiction and demonstrated that the New World is no longer a follower of the Old. The American authors who have won the greatest reputation and stand in the highest esteem with their fellows no longer look abroad for a subject and no longer follow the method of story telling customarily employed by foreign writers. They have displayed a sturdy and altogether proper independence of thought, truly American, and a remarkable sagacity of knowing just what the people really want. Apparently the American public was entirely satisfied with the class of novels published a dozen or so years back; in fact, we much doubt if any could have suggested a distinctive change. It took the reality of a few patriotically American romances to educate the people from the old to the new. But once launched, the new innovation grew to immense proportions, spread like a prairie fire, sweeping all before it with an irresistible and compelling force that was not to be denied. To the reader who has made more than a casual study of the dozen or so books whose titles are to-day household words, this is not at all strange, on the contrary quite natural. These stories appeal to that which is strongest and best and most holy; they touch the heart, arouse the patriotism, warm the blood, and kindle anew the nobility of soul that is inbred in the American character. This is the keynote of their amazing and extraordinary success. Authors

Americanized their stories, made them national, and thus brought them home to the great mass of the people. The sales of the most popular of American novels to-day are unprecedented, thousands are sold in a day, and the public's craving for new books of like character is unsatisfied and apparently unlimited. The people have waked up to the possibilities of the American historical romance and the next few years are bound to witness a continued demand for, and supply of, good, wholesome and instructive novels. The field is an unusually large one, so large indeed as to be very nearly limitless, and repetition is therefore unnecessary.

In "Prisoners of Hope" and now again in the present book Mary Johnston has conclusively established her right to a place among the first of the new American romantic school. Taking the as yet untitled literary forests and fields of early Virginia as her special province, she has shown an admirable and convincing knowledge of subject and has combined with it the true touch of a sympathetic and loving nature. She knows her Virginia, and more particularly her Jamestown, exceedingly well, so well in fact, that this story comes very near being the best, as it surely is the most enjoyable, history extant. In a novel this is decidedly unusual, for unfortunately we are only too well acquainted with the utter disregard and contempt for historical facts shown by more than one prominent novelist of the day. It was this somewhat unexpected accuracy as to fact that won at the very first our sincere admiration, but as we delved into the story itself, admiration gave way to a pure delight the like of which we have not experienced this many a day. The very least we can say of this story is that it is as charming a bit of writing as we have ever seen, as soft and sweet as the warm sea breezes that bathe the Virginia coast and presage the near approach of spring. As a tender and beautiful love story, complete in every detail, never gushing, but ever strong and true and calm, it is unspeakably enchanting, ravishing. We do not know which character to admire the most, whether it be Captain Ralph Percy or Lady Jocelyn, his wife and the king's ward. In very truth it would be but little short of sheer sacrilege to attempt to picture these two splendid characters other than in the very words of their creator, and we will not abuse the critic's privilege of quotation, which in this case would be the book, almost entire. The author has not, however, builded up a story centered entirely around these two, has not placed them in the position of king and queen and made the other characters as mere pawns necessary for the proper working out of her play. Far from it;—Jeremy Sparrow, John Rolfe, Lord Carnal, Diccon, the Indian, Nantauquas, and several others in a lesser degree, each and all, are quite big enough in their own individuality to be the central figure in any story, without the necessity of borrowing outside and additional strength and light. It is not necessary to say more; we can but repeat, that it has never been our good fortune to read a more delicate and tender romance. Stronger, more powerful, and more pretentious have we met, but never a more fascinating. And then the illustrations by Howard Pyle, E. B. Thompson and others, and the tasteful cover go to complete an otherwise perfect book.

Frank Norris and his Future.

A Man's Woman. By FRANK NORRIS. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. \$1.50.

In noticing Frank Norris' "McTeague" about a year since we took occasion to say that that in him America had found a literary genius, a man who could, and who we believed would, make his mark; a man fitted to give to his fellow countrymen the true and living picture of the American laborer and his daily life. We have had no reason since to modify this opinion in the slightest degree, and our expressed judgement of the man and his work seems to have been adopted by numbers of the best informed and most widely known critics of the day. Speaking of "McTeague", the great American novelist, W. D. Howells, said:—"I read that book with wonderful interest. Frankly, I consider it one of the best novels America has produced. It has its faults—never was a work of art that hadn't. It makes a promise, and fulfils it, in itself. Mr. Norris has arrived."

Yes, Mr. Norris most certainly has arrived, and what is more he has come to stay, come to demand and command an honorable, and deservedly won, position among the great and leading authors of our country. To our mind he is one of the coming American authors, a writer with a most brilliant future, and time will prove the prophecy. His work is original; it is striking, forcible, singular, impressive, everything but this—it is not what the world would recognize as brilliant. Decidedly Mr. Norris is realist. With an almost shocking cold blooded bru-

talilty he will write page upon page of all that is most horrible and repellent to human nature. With the utmost minutiae and with painstaking care he will describe the sufferings and anguish of the lost and hopeless Polar expedition; then again he will picture in all its revolting and sickening details a surgical operation, and again we will see the hospital nurse at work on her errand of mercy, hear the ravings of the fever stricken patient on his bed of suffering. And then, just as we begin to wonder why any writer should care to depict the dreadful and the dismal side of human life, he will electrify us with a page or two infinitely sweet and beautiful, noble, strong and true. Among modern writers we know not another who in any way approaches his subject as Mr. Norris does. So decidedly independent is he that the reader is unable to guess how he will treat a certain subject, or what his characters will do under ordinary circumstances. He has views and ideas as to how an author should treat his subject, and is not in the least bit afraid of them. Boldly, but not blindly, he goes about his work in a way that not one author out of a hundred would approve, and not one dare, but the reader who has read his book will not question the wisdom of his course. At times his descriptions and his method of writing forcibly remind us of Victor Hugo and of Edgar Allan Poe; only in suggestion however, for in no sense is our author a copyist of either.

In the present book we find a little to regret. Some of Mr. Norris' pen pictures of individuals in "McTeague" can be found in this book repeated practically word for word. Those fortunate enough to have read "McTeague" will find the following sentences descriptive of the hero, strangely familiar. "Bennett was an ugly man. His lower jaw was huge almost to deformity, like that of the bull dog, the chin salient, the mouth close-gripped, with great lips, indomitable, brutal. The forehead was contracted and small, and the eyes, too, were small and twinkling, one of them marred by a sharply defined cast."

One other thing about the author's method of writing and one that has given rise to considerable adverse comment by literary critics, is the interminable amount of repetition. At first we were inclined to agree with our literary brethren, before this very repetition taught us just what the author desired. By continually harping on one point Mr. Norris indelibly impresses his picture on the most careless of readers. By this method he simply forces us to remember that which he desireth us to retain.

A comparison between "McTeague" and "A Man's Woman" is interesting, as it is entirely relevant, for they are books much alike. In our judgement Mr. Norris' latest production in its superior descriptive power and dramatic climax takes yet another step in advance of his former work. It shows that experience and time have made Mr. Norris still more the master of his distinctive style and original method. In his own field he stands alone and if he shall continue as he has begun the future will put him among the great. It is our hope that the laurels of victory and praise will not turn his head, (for he is a young man) nor vanity cause him to forget his individuality and independent self reliance.

Tolstoy's Last Work.

Resurrection. A novel. By LEO TOLSTOY. Translated by Mrs. Louise Maude. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

It is a pleasure and privilege to read Count Tolstoy's latest novel, dealing as it does with Russian life and characteristics. The forceful Russian writer and philanthropist must indeed be a thorn in the side of the Imperial government, for it has ever been his habit to handle great and small, rich and poor alike, and without the semblance of gloves. Russian officialdom has threatened and blustered to no avail against this courageous soul who, like the shadow of a mighty rock in a weary land, has dared to speak out boldly and proclaim the truth from the very house tops. Count Tolstoy is not to be browbeaten, nor tempted from the path he believes to be the one Jesus Christ pointed out. He has implicit and child-like faith in the teachings of the New Testament, and it is now, as it ever has been, his self imposed task to lead the Russian people to look upon the word of Christ as the only real law that man is by right subject to. And by a splendid display of unwavering and steadfast devotion to principle he has won the admiration and abiding trust of his countrymen. Well knowing his great power for good and his hold upon the mass of the people, he fears not the power of the government, and to threats retorts with defiance. Afraid to interfere with his personal liberty the Russian government has yet seen fit to suppress many of his writings. The Russian edition of the present novel is materially emasculated, the official censors having cut out many of the most interesting and powerful por-

tions of the book, as, for instance, allusions to Russian prison life, political persecutions and the exile of prisoners, fearing their after effects on the public mind. It may be of interest here, and not out of place, for us to announce for the publishers that the author's royalties accruing from sale of this book will be devoted to the assistance of the Russian Doukhobors, who are now emigrating to Canada to escape the persecutions they have undergone at the hands of the Imperial government of Russia.

The novel itself and the message it carries should find a ready welcome with every fair-minded individual. It has a purpose to fulfil, and most nobly does it succeed. Therefore, it deserves well to be ranked among what are known as the great novels of the age. But to speak of such a work simply as a novel would be unworthy of the great importance of Count Tolstoy's book. No reader of this book will remember it as a novel; it is the picture of Russian character and life to-day that is indelibly impressed upon the brain. The characters of the story, while well enough in their way, are mere insignificant figureheads around which to gather the great mass of information our author desires to get before the public. Most novels are remembered by the chief actors in the plot, but not so here. "Resurrection" is not this kind of book; it was written with quite another object than to please; it carries a message that must fall on fertile soil and one that in the years to come will bring forth abundant fruit. It is not a pleasant story and we should not advise its reading by those who are easily shocked, or whose sense of morality is over-sensitive. Starting out with the seduction of a peasant girl at the hands of a Russian Prince, (which our author tells us is so common an occurrence as to have become a general rule), and her descent into a state of utter and disgusting prostitution as the only means of livelihood open, Count Tolstoy carries us through the various stages of feeling that came to these two souls in attaining a perfect and beautiful resurrection. The depraved, debased and debauched nobleman, slowly and with much hesitation, sees the terrible nature of his former life, and, born anew, devotes his fortune and his life in an humble way to the cause of the Master and the Brotherhood of Man.

Count Tolstoy's views as a firm believer in the doctrine that the land belongs to all and can be the property of none, are decidedly interesting. He sees, however, that the ignorance of the great mass of the people and the desire of the rich to retain their property and position is not to be broken down in a day, but by personal example and through the medium of his writings his work has already had great effect. Of course he wages bitter war against the prison system of Russia and against exile to Siberia, as well as the needless persecution of those bold enough to think and speak the truth when unsavory to the powers that be. To our mind his attack on the Greek Church and the religion of Christ as expounded and taught in Russia, is one of the strongest bits of writing in the book. We quote an odd sentence or two descriptive of the religion of Christ to-day in a Russian prison:

"And none of those present seemed conscious of the fact that Jesus, whose name the priest repeated such a great number of times, and whom he praised with all these curious expressions, had forbidden the very things they were doing there; that He had prohibited not only this meaningless much-speaking and the blasphemous incantation over the bread and wine, but had also, in the clearest words, forbidden men to call other men their masters, and to pray in temples; and had ordered that every one should pray in solitude, had forbidden to erect temples, saying that He had come to destroy them, and that one should worship, not in a temple, but in spirit and in truth; and, above all, that He had forbidden not only to judge, to imprison, to torment, to execute men, as was being done here, but had prohibited any kind of violence, saying that He had come to give freedom to captives. . . . The first room with a large dilapidated stove and two dirty windows, had a black measure for measuring the prisoners in one corner, and in another corner hung a large image of Christ, as is usual in places where they torture people."

To sum up the message that Tolstoy believes he should give to the world in his own way, we cannot do better than quote his own words: "The answer he could not find was the same that Christ gave to Peter. It was that we should forgive always an infinite number of times because there are no men who have not sinned themselves, and therefore none can punish or correct others."

The New Amsterdam Book Co. announce "Old Convict Tales," by Louis Becke; and a third edition of Fergus Hume's novel, "Mysteries of a Hansom Cab."

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Savrola. A Tale of the Revolution in Laurania. By WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Winston Spencer Churchill (not the American Winston Churchill of "Richard Carvel" fame), scion of one of England's most honored houses, born to the purple, bred in the lap of luxury, feted and praised beyond measure, has still been able to resist the beckoning spectre that would lure him to a life of indolence and slothful pleasure, has succeeded in asserting a sturdy and full-blooded independence that is more than commendable when we remember how other children of beneficent fortune have lived and acted. A life of ease, lazy pleasure, and perhaps dissipation, appealed to this young man in vain. He was builded of sterner stuff; in his veins ran something of that progressive and conquering blood that has made the name of Briton respected if not admired throughout the world for many hundreds of years. Mr. Churchill is a firm exponent of the old and time-honored maxim that man has a duty to perform in this life other than that of pure selfish enjoyment, and he is a living example of the truth that no man should live on the fruits of others' toil, without at least trying to do something of a serious and worthy nature. Already, as author of "The River War: An Account of the Recovery of the Soudan," a book that has attracted considerable comment of a favorable nature, and as a newspaper war correspondent, Mr. Churchill has been very prominently before the public. His recent capture by and escape from the Boers, while engaged in the duties of his profession as field correspondent, has done much to enhance this reputation, and he may well be grateful for this lucky accident of war, now that he has gotten so safely out of his difficulties without other damage than an unpleasant experience. Nothing he could possibly have done would have accomplished so much in the way of splendid and unsolicited advertisement as this spectacular adventure.

Mr. Churchill has written two novels. "Savrola," his first effort, which appeared in the pages of the *Macmillan Magazine*, of London, some two years back, is now brought out to meet the expected demand that his recent exploits foreshadow. The publishers are wise to seize the present opportune moment and to strike while the iron yet remains hot. In a little while Mr. Churchill's reputation, which by the force of lucky circumstances has been truly meteoric, will very naturally subside to the bed-rock of pure worth and then many readers, who now hasten to possess his story, will pass it by. On the story we do not care to dwell at length. It is one with plenty of "go" and action, a story quite well worth the reading. But a great story it is not. The author's description of the battle in the streets of imaginary Laurania and the overthrow and death of the dictator President, shows decided strength in its portrayal of a graphic and realistic scene. The love story that runs very prominently through the book is most decidedly a failure. For English men and women who are less imaginative and less passionate than we of this country, it may perhaps be satisfying, but to the true warm blooded American there is something lacking, very sadly lacking.

The Black Wolf's Breed. By HARRIS DICKSON. Illustrated. Indianapolis, Ind. The Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

It may well be said that the past year or so has marked a most gratifying revival in the fiction literature of our country. Where a half dozen creditable productions saw the light of day and won public recognition a dozen years since, we now find a half hundred or more. There is hardly a single publishing house, deserving the name, that has not during the past season stood sponsor for some new romance, and, what is more, we think we are perfectly safe in asserting that the supply of novels, that is, of good novels, has not kept pace with the great and still growing demand of the public for well told and interesting romances. This almost miraculous growth of public interest and demand for works of fiction can be explained in no other way than that the character and scope of the romance of the day has undergone a decided and most popular change. A few years back we might almost say all novels were moulded in the same clay; the great majority of them followed a common model; but very few showed the originality or individuality that marked the work of the authors of our father's and grandfather's days. The school of to-day, the new school novelists, hit upon the historical romance as the one to catch the fancy and hold the interest of the general reader. With the conception of this departure in the method and scope of the story-teller undeniably came the remarkable and wonderful growth of public interest in

writings of the later day school of romance and fiction. That many authors have rudely abused this newly awakened interest is also unquestioned, but it is equally true that their bad and damaging work has been much more than compensated for by the really splendid results that have come through the study and careful research of quite a number of our recently famous authors of fiction. Thus it very naturally follows that all must welcome the birth of this new school of literary lights who have adopted as their own the historical novel. Our only fear is that the careless or perhaps the worthless writer will destroy a confiding public's trust and faith in the good and careful workmen. If this danger can be successfully met there is no limit to the scope and future to which this new school of story writers may attain.

The book before us is, we are informed, the maiden effort of a young Mississippi lawyer. That this is Mr. Dickson's first novel seems hardly possible, and we are much tempted to doubt the truthfulness of the assertion. In only one way does this book show evidence of the amateur's touch, and that is in the unfinished and unpolished sentences that crop out here and there. In every other way it will take a worthy place beside the works of older and better known authors. Mr. Dickson, in physical appearance, (if we may judge from the illustration provided by the publishers), reminds us quite strikingly of Anthony Hope, and, indeed, we will go further and say that his method of writing, while not nearly so beautiful and sympathetic as that of the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," has yet much in common, and the thought is at once suggested that in Anthony Hope our author has found his model. We trust that it will soon be our pleasure to become better acquainted with this promising author of the Mississippi Valley, and only hope that he may keep all his books as thoroughly clean and wholesome as the present one. This story of a dissolute and immoral age is told in such a way as to disarm any adverse criticism on this score. In this particular Mr. Dickson has made a distinct and somewhat unusual hit. While the general get up and appearance of the book is good, we must take exception to the quality of paper used, which from its streaky character has a fatiguing and painful effect on the eyes.

How Women May Earn a Living. By HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.

During the last dozen years or so the entrance of woman into the fields of work theretofore tacitly granted to man has been very marked. For a time men looked upon this invasion of their previously regarded monopolistic rights by their sisters with unfeigned amusement, for they could not regard the innovation seriously. Then, as the experimental stage was successfully passed, this feeling gave place to one of jealousy and in many cases bitter and uncalled for opposition, for the unfaithful and careless business man had to give way to the wide-awake and pushing woman. To-day we are perfectly safe in saying that womankind in business has lived down the old time prejudice against the appearance of woman in man's work, and we find the two sexes working together in perfect accord and mutual respect. The woman has finally discovered the necessity of forgetting that she is a woman, has learned that because man does not bend the knee before her in business transactions, as in the social world, he is not of necessity either insulting or offending her. This obstacle has been indeed a hard one to overcome, but femininity has bravely triumphed.

This little book, by Helen Churchill Candee, has been written in the desire to assist, in so far as possible, the woman or women who are just starting out in business life. The book is a very good one, in that it cannot fail of accomplishing this object. That the author has given real and thoughtful study and careful work in the preparation of the little volume is quite evident. This being so, we are doubly sorry that she did not put together a better and more searching work. There is much left unsaid that should have found a place, and while the book is but a brief survey of a broad field, this can be no sufficient excuse for quite a few omissions. As an instance, our author seemingly forgets the great number of women of all stations in life who earn their daily bread with needle and thread, for nowhere within the pages of this book do we find this class of work, that has been woman's special province since Eve, in any way discussed. Our author's statements as to the wages to be earned in the several occupations of life are in many places not borne out by facts. The weekly wage that the ordinarily capable woman can earn will fall considerably below the figure named in this book. The author paints a picture much too rosy

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to be compatible with the hard facts of life. In this her book may do real damage through misleading her readers into a belief that they can command an income far in excess of what is really possible. On the whole, however, the book will prove very serviceable, and we have no doubt but that it will meet with a hearty, though perhaps modest, welcome. Furthermore it is of convenient size, nicely bound and of attractive appearance.

Captain Dieppe. By ANTHONY HOPE. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 50 Cents.

With this little story, we learn that Anthony Hope enters upon the authorship of a series of "Short Stories," and we confidently expect that in this new field he will continue to hold the admiration so fully won in the more pretentious "Prisoner of Zenda," and other stories now so well and favorably known. In style and general characteristics, the story before us follows very closely the path laid down in the author's previous romances of love and adventure. The Anthony Hope touch and brilliancy is as fresh and intoxicating as of yore, carrying the reader along with those same well known jumps and bounds that thrill and exhilarate in the endeavor they force us to make to keep track of the author's dashing story. We all know Anthony Hope's heroine, and surely no heart is sufficiently hard to resist the captivating vision that flashes before the gladdened eye with such divine grace and dazzling beauty. Poor man has no other resource than to fall a victim to her charms, and envy the luck of the versatile hero who accomplishes the impossible with such ease and who wins the maiden by a compelling passion that brooks no opposition. The present story is well worth the reading, and the book itself a dainty and attractive one in every way.

Solomon and Solomonic Literature. By MONCURE DANIEL CONWAY. Chicago: Open Court Pub. Co. \$1.50

A learned book from the pen of a learned student and writer is this treatise, dealing with the effects of Solomonic teaching on thought and action. It is a book that is far in advance of the ordinary, one that but a very few readers will understand or appreciate. To those who have devoted both time and care to the study of this subject the present book will prove both interesting and valuable, but by those with the ordinary amount of knowledge it had much better be left alone. Mr. Conway is one of the most liberal and advanced of England's school of free thinkers. His work will assuredly offend many of his High Church countrymen as he discusses freely and with perfect candor the Bible, Christ and his teachings. He has the courage of strong convictions and does not hesitate to give them a wide circulation. The reader soon finds that the author does not look upon the Old and New Testaments as in every way infallible, and his comments, to say the least, are bold, almost inspiring.

While questioning this or that statement of the Bible, Mr. Conway is as deep and true a believer in real Christianity as any of those who refuse to hear in patience the comments of any one who doubts in the slightest measure a single sentence of the Bible. His book was conceived in a desire to illustrate that Solomon and Solomonic wisdom was born anew in the person of Jesus Christ, and that it is as present and potent to-day as at the hour of our Saviour's crucifixion. Just here our author's own words may prove of interest: "Solomon passes, Jesus passes, but the Wisdom they loved as Bride, as Mother, abides, however veiled in fables. She is still inspiring the unfinished work of creation, and her delight is with the children of men."

Christ in Art. By JOSEPH LEWIS FRENCH. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$2.

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among Americans is unfortunately much neglected. Art as an educator and broadener of the human mind is decidedly akin to music, and any effort towards stimulating the public interest in either one or both, is altogether good and commendable.

Christ in Art is an unusually broad field and a considerable tax on the capabilities of an author forced to consider space and at the same time cover intelligently the entire field. This Mr. French has succeeded in doing in a most admirable and satisfactory manner. The book is well illustrated with some thirty odd reproductions from the well known and famous masterpieces of the world's great artists. It also contains a full and useful index, and we may well add is all that it could and should be.

The Regeneration of the United States. By WILLIAM MORTON GRINNELL. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

"A forecast of its industrial evolution," says the sub title; a skimming of the past history of the United States in a philosophic strain, but in a manner quite sophomoric in its dogmatism; a prognostication of our future history for the next twenty-five years told as if by one writing a generation hence and of things past. For it is so that our author has chosen to unfold to us his thoughts; his ideas for remedying the evils of the present and making this a better world to live in. As we looked through the first half of this little volume of 145 small pages we were inclined to pass judgment: a book that can be read by the gold Democrat of the dwindling Reform Club, by the Cobdenite, with satisfaction, though scarce with profit; a book written by one who with all honesty looks down upon Populists as woefully ignorant and so scarce to be admired by them. For on the questions of finance and tariff and kindred things Mr. Grinnell does assume a superiority of knowledge such as leads him to look down patronizingly on all who disagree with him and a superiority which, to our mind, he is far from possessing. Rather should we say that it is he who is woefully ignorant—woefully ignorant of the meaning of populism. But after all he is of charitable heart and brotherly in his feeling towards his fellow men; his aims are truly democratic, and his book, as we learn in reading the last half, is a plea for a co-operative organization of industry, for common ownership and management of great industrial and transportation undertakings, department stores, even financial institutions, each man being entitled to share in the earnings according to his contribution, either through exercise of brain or muscle, in the making of those earnings.

The Light that is in Thee. By HARRIET B. BRADBURY. New York: Alliance Publishing Co. 75 cents.

A good opinion of one's self within proper and modest bounds is never amiss, for without considerable faith in self the individual must always remain a follower, can never become a leader. Greatness demands power and ability above the common ken and the truly great are never ashamed of themselves, of their convictions, or of their work. But, as in all other things, there is a limit, and especially is this so in the case of one who has but few of the attributes of greatness and none of the instincts of leadership, but who still persists in the opinion that he himself is something superior to the common clay. Under this classification we would put Mrs. Bradbury. She dogmatically decides things on which the world has divided for thousands of years in an off-hand way that brooks no denial. Her faith in self is nothing short of sublime, and it is almost a pity to shatter such a magnificent fabric of satisfied conceit. After reading her present discourse we can but wonder how the world could have possibly worried along without the benefits of her advice and judgment. It is not our intention or desire to in any way question the sincerity of Mrs. Bradbury's beliefs or to doubt that she really believes she has a duty to perform for the good of mankind, only we cannot bring ourselves to look at things in the same light, and what is more, it is our belief that in this opinion the public will most heartily concur.

The Baldwin Primer. By MAY KIRK. New York: American Book Co. 30 cents.

The problem of how we shall educate our children is one of never failing interest, not alone to the mothers and fathers of growing children, but also to our citizens of all ages, whether young or old, for it is one of vital importance to our country and its future. It is, therefore, with undisguised pleasure we note the high standard of the books for children recently published. Of all it has been our privilege to see, "The Baldwin Primer" is certainly the best fitted for its special work, not so much by

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The full English Herring-bone silver-gray long Raglan is a distinguished coat, but of course, it takes a distinguished-looking man to wear it. \$25.

The new stripe flannel with gray ground and black and green stripes—our own design, by the way—is striking and odd, yet unusually stylish. A man saw the sample coat in New York the other day, and wanted it at once—wouldn't leave the store till he got it. Silk lined, \$30.

Our Spring overcoats, as our other clothing, are made by our own makers—no other store in Philadelphia can sell the John Wanamaker clothing.

We are not our own manufacturers, but we have all the advantages of that with none of the disadvantages. We built up the establishment that makes most of our clothing, and it makes everything just as we want it made, which is different from the ordinary run—better.

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W. D. DAVIDSON, 906 Market Street.

Ogden, Utah, Oct. 18, 1898.
"I have received your Inhaler and find
that it gives positively good service."
WILLIAM GLASMAN,
Editor The Standard.

New Whatcom, Wash., Jan. 22, 1899.
"Having used your Inhaler and Catarrh
Cure, I think it is helping me more than
anything I ever took before. I have per-
suaded two of my friends to let me send
for them, too. This place out here is the
worst I ever saw for Catarrh. The climate
is so damp and there are only a few peo-
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Thanking you once more, I remain."
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reason of the excellent methods employed in presenting reading matter to the child as because of the many careful and pleasing illustrations that cannot fail to inspire the broadening child-mind to greater things. There are upwards of fifty colored illustrations that are truly beautiful, and we are perfectly safe in saying that they would do credit to any book written for either young or old. Surely those of the rising generation should advance with giant strides, for their opportunities are by all odds far superior to those their parents enjoyed. Study from books like this one should indeed be a real pleasure and delight. Miss Kirk has "prepared this book in accordance with well-established principles of mental science and child study. In addition to the ideas common to most primers" she has "adopted the principle of progressive expansion, whereby the more complex notions of language, number and form, are built up by successive steps from elementary ideas."

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W. A. Cox, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.—Adv.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CHARLES A. BERRY, D.D. A Memoir. By James S. Drummond. Pp. 316. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd. \$1.50.

SCHILLING'S SPANISH GRAMMAR. Translated and edited by Frederick Zagel. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd. \$1.25.

RESURRECTION. By Leo Tolstoy, translated by Mrs. Louise Maude. Pp. 519. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

CAPTAIN DIEPPE. By Anthony Hope. Pp. 223. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. 50c.

IROKA: TALES OF JAPAN. By Adachi Kinnosuké. Pp. 295. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. \$1.25.

KLEIDER MACHEN LEUTE. By Gottfried Keller. Edited with notes and vocabulary, by M. B. Lambert. Pp. 140. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35c.

MOLIERES L'AVARE. Edited with an introduction and notes by M. Levi. Pp. 181. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35c.

THE BOOK OF THE HOUR. By Albion Siwell. Pp. 264. Dawn, Mo: W. Lewis. 25c.

THE RIGHTS OF WAR AND PEACE. By Hugo Grotius. Pp. 24. Boston: Directors of the Old South Work.

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The regular subscription price of The American is \$2.00 per annum. We now offer to send it, together with any one of the following named papers, for the amount stated opposite the name of each paper respectively, to wit:—with
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THE DALTON HERALD—Ga. (J. A. Bodenhamer) 1.55
GEORGIA TRIBUNE (W. J. Henning) 1.40
THE TRUE POPULIST—Neb. (D. Clem. Deaver) 1.20
THE PEOPLE'S MESSENGER (Frank Burkitt) 1.55

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IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

We have learned, through the diligent research of earnest seekers after truth who have proven to their own satisfaction and to that of many others, though by no means all as yet, that Shakespeare did not write the plays to which his name has so long attached. Now we are about to be taken one step further and shown that there was no such man as Shakespeare. This is the task William H. Edwards has taken upon himself in a book entitled "Shaksper not Shakespeare", to be published shortly by The Robert Clarke Co. Mr. Edwards has heretofore been known chiefly in science, and as the author of one of the two or three recognized standard works on North American butterflies. He seems now to have been wafted into other fields, yet surely the Shakespeare plays, by whomsoever written, partake of the immortality which men long saw exemplified in the gaudy winged creatures which delight the eye on a summer's day.

The continued popularity of "David Harum" is indicated by the increasing figures, which are now said to have reached 425,000.

Count Tolstoi, whose "Resurrection" will shortly come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co., is openly preparing for death. "There is no doubt," he recently said to an interviewer, "the end draws rapidly near. But I am quite untroubled thereat, and I go gladly forth to meet the inevitable." The Count, however, has not, while waiting for death, lost interest in things mundane. "There is a great deal of talk about Ibsen," he said. "I have read his latest effort, 'When We Who Are Dead Awaken.' It is simply a delirium, and is devoid of life, character, and dramatic action. Thirty-five years ago such a play would have been stifled by a cutting parody in the press, and the piece would have been ridiculed to death. How can one now speak of the serious tasks before the theatre? They are at an end." Incidentally the Count said that literature was as good as dead: "The daily press has destroyed it."

D. Appleton & Co.'s February announcements include "Municipal Government," by Hon. Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of New York; "A History of the Spanish-American War," by Richard H. Titherington; the revised and final edition of "The Principles of Biology," by Herbert Spencer, in two volumes; "The International Geography," by Hon. James Bryce, Prof. Fridtjof Nansen, Sir W. M. Conway, Prof. W. M. Davis, and other authorities; "A Maker of Nations," a romance, by Guy Boothby; George Eliot's "Silas Marner," edited by Richard Jones; "Some Great Astronomers," by Edward S. Holden; and "Advanced Elementary Science," by E. G. Howe.

The Macmillan Co. will publish in a few weeks a book on "Economic Crises," by Edward D. Jones, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics and Statistics in the University of Michigan. It will be a companion volume to Professor Richard T. Ely's "Monopolies and Trusts," which has already been announced in the "Citizen's Library of Economics, Politics and Sociology," which Professor Ely is editing for the Macmillan Co.

Gautier's language belongs to the purest and most harmonious in French literature, and his artistic taste is manifested in every detail of his works. The "Jettatura," one of the best of his short novels, and typical of his thought and style, has been edited with introduction and notes by Dr. A. Schinz, and is about to be issued by D. C. Heath & Co.

"There is now a negro literature," says the *Tuskegee Student*, the weekly paper published by the students of the Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., of which Booker T. Washington is the head. "It has been here for some time, and as the years come and go, is bound to grow and become a potent factor in the solution of the grave issue so often referred to as the 'Race Problem.'" "One of the most successful of the writers aiding in this cause," says the *Student*, "is Mr. Charles W. Chesnutt, whose latest book, 'The Wife of His Youth,' published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has had great success for a book of short stories. The initial story brought immediate reputation to its author. It deals with the color question, the environment, the past and the future of the negro—the negro of mixed blood—in a very frank and philosophical way."

HAVE YOU DYSPEPSIA?

[SCIENCE CALLS IT CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.]



MISS DADE STEGEMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Miss Dade Stegeman, Superintendent of the Chicago North Side Woman's Club, of Chicago, in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, speaks of Pe-ru-na as follows:

"Pe-ru-na has often been used by the members of our club in cases of stomach trouble and general debility—also recently in cases of la grippe, and always with the most beneficial results. I think a great deal of Pe-ru-na—often recommend it to my friends, and am glad to say all who have tried it speak a good word for it."

Mrs. Emily S. Carson, Austerlitz, Mich., says:

Dr. S. B. Hartman—Dear Sir: I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion for many years, and was very much reduced in flesh. I could not eat



anything without the greatest distress afterwards. My food would come up and my stomach became very weak from fasting, as I preferred to go without food rather than suffer the consequences. I could get no rest by day nor sleep by night. I tried every remedy advertised for the cure of dyspepsia without the least benefit. At last I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na. I confess I had no faith in it, as I had been so often disappointed; but in a day or so I felt much improved. Food did not distress me as before. I continued its use, and, after using a dozen bottles, I was a well woman. I can eat anything without the

least distress, sleep well, and, instead of the living skeleton I was, I am now a healthy, fleshy woman. This was in 1889, and I have continued well ever since. I have not been without your remedy in the house since my recovery. I advise all sufferers to do as I did and be cured.

Mr. John F. Schmidt says: "Pe-ru-na has saved my life. For five years the best doctors had pronounced me incurable. I suffered

with a complication of diseases—palpitation of the heart, nervousness, weakness and dyspepsia. A few bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin cured me. Pe-ru-na cannot be beaten. I give your medicine to my children for the various little ailments which annoy little ones, and the result is that they are never sick, but always strong and healthy. I have gained forty pounds since taking Pe-ru-na."

So many people have what is called dyspepsia without having the slightest suspicion that catarrh of the stomach is the cause. Such people take pepsin and a thousand other things, vainly hoping to get well. But the catarrh remains, and of course the dyspepsia remains. Pe-ru-na cures these cases permanently by removing the cause, which is catarrh. Pe-ru-na has cured more cases of dyspepsia than any other remedy in the world. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book.



Mr. John F. Schmidt, Carthage, Ohio.